

No. 6233 號三十三百二千五第 日四十月七年戌甲治同 — HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1874. 二拜禮 號五十二月八英 港香 [PRICE \$2⁵⁰ PER MONTH.

count of Twenty per cent (20%) upon the
 ant local rate of premia will be allowed
 insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & Co.,
 Agents.
 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be a ten per cent. (10 %) only.

Wm. POSTAU & Co., Agents.

12-131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

H. FEIL,
 1671 Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany)
 NOW READY.
BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TRADE
 PORT for the year 1973. Price \$10
 Apply at the Daily Press Office
 Hongkong, 21st January, 1974.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
 Agent for the above Company,
 are prepared to grant Policies against
 the extend of £20,000, on Building
 Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON & CO.
 of 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1881.

subsequent, so as to secure an even dist-
the measure, and to prevent its coming
contact with the roof.

IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT VERY
LOSE.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABAMA

111 Hongkong, April 2nd, 187

1. PAUL S. FORBES, in our
kong and China, ceased on the 1st
Our partners now consist of
CUMMINGS, Mr. W. H. FORBES
FORBES, Mr. W. E. FINE, Mr. JOHN
Jr., Mr. H. W. FOMEROY, Jr., Mr.
and Mr. H. de C. FORBES.

RUSSELL
5m 941 Hongkong, 17th June

Wg	In diamond, 1/2	8 cases	Zinc Br
RE	32/43	12	Perfume
RE	32/187	1 case	Perfume
BAO	1/20	20 cases	Wine
TS		1 bale	Cotton
No mark		1	Peat
CH		4 bales	Cotton
No mark		2	Window

Hongkong, 17th August, 1874.

Extracts.

THE VOICE IN THE FINES.
What voice is that? It is a voice from the
Heaven, though all the winds seem to
Not even the spirit of the fairies is known,
Makes that for ever its mysterious note.
From out the whispering fine-leafed shadow world?
Ah, can it be the voice of the wind?
Do some lone bird, that the breeze has
Piercing yet bright and unalloyed blue,
And with a breath of life, will sail through
That strange unearthly music of the air?
Or, can it be the voice of the storm?
And driven far from the coasting sea,
Some distant spirit, worn and lost,
Here, through the summer's death and winter's frost,
Yours for the sharp sweet voices of the sea?
What of the spell, I hear and see and
Dream-touched, and hushed in the tranquil mood,
All woodland sounds—the pleasant jingling drive,
The mock-bird's tune, the dozing insect hum,
Scattered about that wondrous world of flowers!
Beneath the drowsed sun, from deep to deep
Of spiritual life, its mortal mortal flows
Streamlet, with gentle tide, whose current keeps
Low murmuring 'neath the hand of sleep and sleep,
Yet locked for ever from sleep's divine repose.
P. H. HAYES.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE MAYOR OF FOLKESTONE.
On this occasion Her Majesty was passing through Folkestone, when, according to the old record, she came upon the Right Worshipful the Mayor, surrounded by the chief inhabitants of the town. The Mayor, in acknowledgment of the honor, was accompanied with a 1400, on which he stood, and, bowing to his Sovereign, said—
Most Gracious Queen,
Welcome to Folkestone.
Where the gracious Queen replied—
Most Gracious Mayor,
Set off that stool.
So commendably brief an address deserved a kinder reception. — *Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE LAW IN WISCONSIN—A FUNNY STORY.

Some legal proceedings of unusual interest took place the other day in a Wisconsin court. At Wausau, in that State, a shoemaker had the misfortune to sell a pair of shoes entrusted to him to mend, for which he was sued by the owner of the property. The case was tried by a distinguished member of the bar to conduct the case, the shoemaker engaging a lawyer named Morgan, and the owner of the shoes named Monagan. On the day of the trial the shoemaker was "on the stand," and his answers not being satisfactory to Monagan, that gentleman informed him that he was a lawyer, and that he was engaged to defend him. Monagan, the counsel for the defence, who thereupon knocked his learned brother down; and, in the language of the local reporter, "pounded him a little." The sheriff declined to interfere, on the ground of want of jurisdiction; he decided that they were not trying the case, and therefore not called upon to interfere, while the court maintained a dignified silence until the two lawyers had settled their little difficulty, when it was decided that Monagan's punishment was deserved, and the case was ordered to proceed. Another hitch, however, arose. The jury declined to deliver their verdict, on the ground that they had not been paid their fees and family, so the matter was not forthcoming, the foreman walked off with the verdict in his pocket. Mr. Morgan was very much annoyed at this termination of the case, for he had not only failed to get a verdict in his client's favor, but had himself been "pounded." A compromise was, however, effected the next day, for meeting the defendant in the street, Monagan, acting on behalf of his client, settled the case by severely "pounding" the shoemaker.

SCENE ON AN AMERICAN STEAM-BOAT.

On the forward deck, when we were under way again, amid a group reading and nodding in the sunbath, we found a pretty girl with a complexion and a figure which we knew by intuition as the "pa" of the pretty girl and of our night of anguish. The pa might have been a clergyman in a small way, or the proprietor of a female boarding school; at any rate, an excellent and improving person to travel with, whose willingness to impart information made even the travellers long for a pa. It was no part of his plan of this family summer excursion, upon which he had come against his wish, to have any hour of it wasted in idleness. He held an open volume in his hand, and was questioning his daughter on its contents. He spoke in a loud voice, and without heeding the timidity of the young lady, who shrank from this public examination and begged her father not to continue it. The parent was, however, either proud of his daughter's acquirement, or he thought it a good opportunity to shame her out of her ignorance. Doubtless, we said, he is instructing her upon the geography of the region we are passing through, its early settlement, the French and English fought over it, and so is making this a tour of profit as well as pleasure. But the excellent and pottering father proved to be no disciple of the new education. Greece was his theme, and he got his questions, and his answers too, from the ancient school history in his hand. The reason—what was it? "Why was Athens called?" "A Greek?" "Yes, what did he flourish?" "I can't think." "Can't think?" "What was he noted for?" "I don't remember." "Don't remember?" "I don't believe you studied this." "Yes, I did." "Well, take it now, and study it hard, and then I'll hear you again." The young girl, who is put to shame by this open examination, began to stammer, while the peevish and small tyrant, his father, is nagging her with such soothing remarks as, "I thought you'd have more respect for your pride." "Why don't you try to come up to the expectations of your father?" By and by the student's sister has got a "law" and the public examination began again. The date at which Alcibiades "flourished" was ascertained, but what was "noted" for? "got hopelessly mixed with what Themistocles was noted for." The momentary impression that the battle of Marathon was fought by Salamis was soon dispelled, and the questions continued. "What did Pericles do to the Greeks?" "I don't know." "Heated em, didn't he?" "Did he elevate em?" "Yes, sir." "Always remember that; you want to fix your mind on leading things. Remember that Pericles elevated the Greeks. Who was Pericles?" "He was a—?" "Was he a philosopher?" "Yes, sir." "No, he wasn't. Socrates was the philosopher. Who did he flourish?" "I don't know." "So on, so on. Oh, my charming young countrywoman, let us never forget that Pericles elevated the Greeks; and that he did it by cultivating the national genius, the national spirit, by stimulating art and oratory and the pursuit of learning, and infusing into all society a higher intellectual and social life. Was this day ending through seas and by shores that had witnessed some of the most stirring and romantic events in the early history of our continent? He might have had the eager attention of his bright daughter if he had unfolded these things to her in the midst of this most living landscape, and given her an "object lesson" that she would not have forgotten all her days. Instead of this he was pottering over names and dates that were dry and meaningless to him as they were uninteresting to his daughter. — *Atlantic Monthly.*

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Grouse, an officer in a cavalry regiment in India, was stationed at Calcutta, and in a dragon regiment at Calcutta was a gentleman, I shall call C—, well-known in those days as a particularly clever fellow in all related to horse and man, and if you get the better of him, you had only the devil to beat; but he met his match in our respectable friend Grouse. Grouse had a very nice mare, and C— had a very nice dog-cart, which he tried very hard to exchange for the mare; but each was afraid of the other's well-known abilities, so that they could come to no agreement. One Sunday morning C— drove over from Calcutta, and breakfasted at the mess of the 15th. Nothing was said until they were smoking their cigars, when C— broached the subject.

"Well, Grouse, what about the mare? I'll give you forty pounds and the dog-cart for her."

"I must have forty-five pounds," said the answer; but after some argument, forty pounds was agreed upon.

"I was delighted, for he thought he had his man upon the hip."

"It's a bargain, Grouse, is it not? No crying off," said C—.

"Certainly not," replied Grouse. "Well, I'm sorry to tell you," said C—, "that yesterday my black mare kicked the dog-cart into smithereens, and you had better send over to Calcutta for the pieces."

"You're just the infernal rogue I thought you," replied the victim; "but come over to the stables and get your money, and then I'll have nothing else to do with you in future."

"Now, my man," said Grouse, "go and bring out the mare."

"The man went in, but quickly came out and said to the horrified master, 'The mare's dead, sir.'"

"Just so," said Grouse. "About the time the dog-cart was kicked to pieces yesterday, my mare died; so take her body out of this." — *Reminiscences of a Soldier.*

A MARYE TO SCIENCE.

On an Etruscan vase in the Louvre figures of children are seen blowing bubbles. Those children probably enjoyed their occupation just as modern children do. Our admiration of the beautiful and delicate forms, growing and developing themselves, the feeling that it is our birth which is blowing dirty soap and into spheres of splendour, the fear lest by an irrelevant touch we may cause the gorgeous vision to vanish with a splutter of soapy water in our eyes, our wistful gaze as we watch the perfected bubble when it sails away from the pipe's mouth to join, some where in the sky, all the other bubbles, these things that have vanished before the eye, that whatever our mortal eye may be, we are of the same family as those Etruscan children. Here, for instance, we have a book, in two volumes, octavo, written by a distinguished man of science, and occupied for the most part with the theory and practice of bubble-blowing. Can the poetry of bubbles give us this? Will not the love of bubbles, which have floated before the eyes of untold generations collapse at the rude touch of Science, and "yield their place to dead material laws?" No, we need go no further than this book and its author to learn that the beauty and mystery of natural phenomena may make such an impression on the mind that it will be as if a physical bubble came over the course of thought and study which it has once called forth. M. Plateau in all his researches seems to have selected for his study those phenomena which exhibit some remarkable beauty of form or colour. In the zeal with which he devoted himself to the investigation of the laws of the subjective impressions of colour, he observed that his mind was charmed by the beauty of the soap bubbles, and that, through the mediation of other persons, which, now is the more poetical idea, the Etruscan boy blowing bubbles for himself, or the third man of science teaching his friends how to blow them, and making out by a tedious process of question and answer the conditions of the form and tints which he can never see? — *Nature.*

MESMERISM.

Mesmerism presents some curious phenomena, not yet altogether inexplicable. A mesmerized patient may be made to believe anything, do anything. His intellect and will appear to be completely subject to the operator, and will be obedient to his every command. We are not to believe, however, that the mesmerized person does not really will to do the things which he does; that the will of the operator, as is sometimes affirmed, takes the place of his will. The power of the operator really results from his presenting motives to action (his commands are such), and reasons for belief (his assertions are such), which carry away the mind of the patient from its not being in a state to weigh motives and reasons against one another. In our normal waking states, our conduct and our faith are determined by the manifold knowledge we possess. When occasion requires, our past experiences rise before us, and help to guide us in our conduct. But in mesmerism the patient is, in a mysterious way, cut off from his past knowledge, and even in some measure, though not altogether, from his past habits and tendencies. He is put in a state of isolation. In that position the voice of the operator becomes potent, and will be obedient to his every command. The operator commands him to do certain things; he does them; for the command is the strongest motive present to his mind. The operator makes certain absurd statements; he is implicitly believed them, for the affirmation is the strongest reason for believing that he can in the circumstances perform what the operator says him to do in a peculiar attitude, and the man, who is, in a sense, becomes combative, for the posture suggests the feeling. The operator changes his position, and puckers his face into a smile, and the man begins to laugh and to jolly, for as inward glances wreathes the face with smiles, so in the mesmerist state the "wreathed smile" is rough imitation of the latter inward joy. For all these phenomena are not greatly different from those of ordinary sleep. In our dreams the most ridiculous circumstances happen, but they do not seem to be ridiculous. The most preposterous things are said by the visionary personages with whom we hold intercourse, but they all seem reasonable and right. We have no power of questioning—no tendency to skepticism. Implicit faith is characteristic of all dreamers, and that just because they are cut off from the means of correcting false impressions. The mind will always be led captive by the thoughts which for the time possess it; for they are not "thoughts" but "feelings" which are suggested by the "wreathed smile" which dreamers have been suggested by whispering into the ears of persons asleep, just as hallucinations are suggested by the operator to the persons in the mesmerist trance. — *A New Theory of Knowing and Knowing.* By John Cunningham, D.D.

CHANGING HIS MIND—A GOOD STORY.

A wealthy man, who owns a country residence, recently became dissatisfied with it, and determined to leave and to be succeeded by an auctioneer, for his disreputable purpose to advertise in the papers for private sale, but to conceal the location, telling purchasers to apply at his office. In a few days the gentleman happened to see the advertisement, was pleased with the account of the place, showed it to his wife, and the two concluded it was just what they wanted, and that they would secure it at once. So he went to the office of the auctioneer, and told him that the place he had advertised was such a one as he desired, and he would purchase it. The auctioneer burst into a laugh, and told him that that was the description of his own house, where he had just sold it. He read the advertisement again, pondered over the "grassy slopes," beautiful view, "a smooth lawn," &c., and broke out, "Is it possible! Well, make out my bill for advertising and expenses; for, by George I wouldn't sell the place now for three times what it cost me."

"What do you think is the best use for a man?" "I don't know," replied Grouse. "Well, I'm sorry to tell you," said C—, "that yesterday my black mare kicked the dog-cart into smithereens, and you had better send over to Calcutta for the pieces."

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, at Batavia, and at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East, are prepared to grant Insurances at the lowest rates of premium charged for all steamers, risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY PER CENT. (30%) on Local Risks only.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

On and after this date the above Association will insure a Brokerage of THIRTY PER CENT. (30%) on Local Risks only.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one risk.

WEST-OCEAN RISK.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GISS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

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INSURANCES.

NANKESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, are prepared to grant Insurances at the lowest rates of premium charged for all steamers, risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY PER CENT. (30%) on Local Risks only.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIAN & Co., General Agents.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$60,000 TALES.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates. The Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 10% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Association.

BUSSELL & Co., Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, at Batavia, and at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East, are prepared to grant Insurances at the lowest rates of premium charged for all steamers, risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY PER CENT. (30%) on Local Risks only.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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WEST-OCEAN RISK.

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GISS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

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INSURANCES.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAFFRANCE & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, Australia, and the East.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIAB. DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

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WEST-OCEAN RISK.

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Messrs. H. W. & Co., Agents, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 96, 112, 128, 144, 160, 176, 192, 208, 224, 240, 256, 272, 288, 304, 320, 336, 352, 368, 384, 400, 416, 432, 448, 464, 480, 496, 512, 528, 544, 560, 576, 592, 608, 624, 640, 656, 672, 688, 704, 720, 736, 752, 768, 784, 8